

51389 to 51395—Continued.

The fruits are 2 to 4 inches long, somewhat more slender toward the base than near the apex, and greenish crimson when ripe. In quality they are perhaps not so good as those of the common *curuba* or *curuba de Castilla*. The plant is a climber, reaching, perhaps, 15 or 20 feet."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 42032.

51393. PRUNUS SEROTINA Ehrh. Amygdalaceæ.**Capulin.**

"(No. 460a. September 20, 1920.) *Cereza*. The wild cherry of the Andes, which appears to be about the same as the *cereza* of Guatemala and southern Mexico. The tree, which is common on the plateau of Bogota, grows to about 40 feet in height and is stout. The leaves are long and slender, and the white flowers are borne in racemes up to 6 inches long. The fruits are half an inch or more in diameter, oblate, dark maroon, and of pleasant but not pronounced flavor."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. 44885.

51394. SOLANUM QUITENSE Lam. Solanaceæ.**Naranjilla.**

"(No. 459a. September 20, 1920.) *Lulu*. A solanaceous plant, probably a shrub, bearing broadly ovoid to round, bright-orange fruits about 2 inches in diameter. These have a leathery skin, inclosing peculiarly translucent greenish flesh and many small flattened seeds. The flavor is subacid and somewhat aromatic; the fruit is used to make a refreshing drink, or it is sometimes eaten out of hand."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47951.

51395. DESFONTAINEA SPLENDENS Humb. and Bonpl. Loganiaceæ.

"(No. 462a. September 20, 1920.) A shrub from the mountains above Fusagasuga, at 9,400 feet altitude. It is broad and compact in habit, reaching to about 5 feet in height. Its leaves resemble those of the holly in form and character, but are of a lighter shade of green. The flowers are tubular, about an inch long, red below and yellow at the mouth. The plant is an attractive one, and is recommended for trial as an ornamental."

51396 to 51403.

From Bogota, Colombia. Collected by Wilson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture. Received October 4, 1920. Quoted notes by Mr. Popenoe.

51396. CAPSICUM ANNUUM L. Solanaceæ.**Pepper.**

"(No. 450a. September 11, 1920.) Seeds of *aji*, a yellow pepper from the Bogota market. It is somewhat conical in form, about 2 inches long, rich glossy yellow, and has fairly thick flesh. It is not so piquant as the small chilies, but more so than the sweet peppers."

51397. OXALIS TUBEROSA Molina. Oxalidaceæ.

"(No. 447. September 11, 1920.) Tubers of *hibia*, one of the favorite root crops of the Indians, by whom it has been cultivated since pre-Columbian times. It has the disadvantage (for the North) that it requires nearly a year to reach maturity, and as it is not very hardy, it will probably not be possible to cultivate it in the northern United States. It likes a cool climate, soft rich soil, and abundant moisture."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 46659.

51398. PASSIFLORA LIGULARIS Juss. Passifloraceæ. Sweet granadilla.

"(No. 452a. September 11, 1920.) Seeds of the *granadilla*, commonly cultivated in the highlands of Cundinamarca up to 6,500 feet altitude. The fruit is oval to nearly round, nearly 3 inches long, brown, and somewhat spotted on the surface, with a brittle shell inclosing flattened black seeds surrounded by translucent, juicy, whitish pulp of pleasant, subacid, slightly aromatic flavor. It is perhaps not quite so good as the *granadilla* of Guatemala."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49146.

51399. TACSONIA MOLLISSIMA H. B. K.

"(No. 449a. September 11, 1920.) Seeds of the *curuba*, or *curuba de Castilla*. This species is more commonly cultivated on the mesa of Bogota than any of the several others whose fruits are also known as